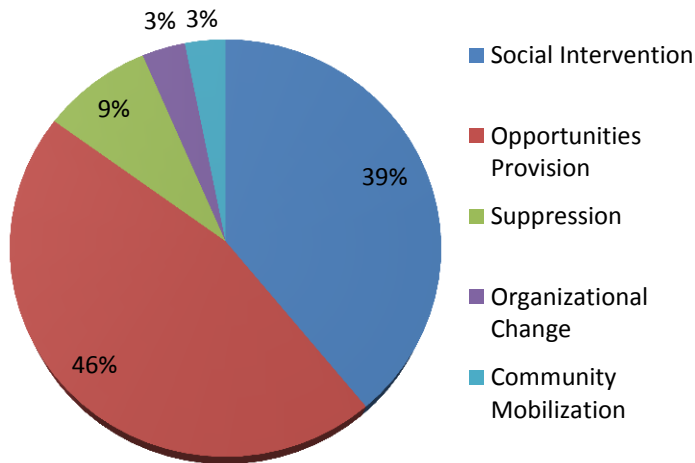


## Boston Shannon CSI, 2015

Funded Partners: ABCD Mattapan, Black Ministerial Alliance, Boston Centers for Youth & Family, Boston Police Department, Boston Public Health Commission, Boston Public Schools, Brookline Police Department, College Bound Dorchester, Ecumenical Social Action Committee, Inquilinos Boricuas en Action, JRI Inc., Louis D. Brown Peace Institute, Meredith and Associates, Mission SAFE, Mother for Justice and Equality, NAFI Inc., Project LIPSTICK, Project Right, Resilient Coders, Safe City/Dorchester Youth Collaboration, Sportsmen Tennis, Sustainability Guild, Youth Options Unlimited, YouthBuild, YouthConnect

This initiative is funded by the Massachusetts Executive Office of Public Safety and Security, Office of Grants and Research, Justice and Prevention Division, Daniel Bennett, Secretary

**Figure 1. Boston Shannon CSI 2015 Funding Allocation: \$1,715,205**



### Highlights of Shannon Participants:

#### Funded Population:

- 22 funded programs
- 5046 youth served
  - 330 known to be gang involved

#### Education/Employment:

- 20 obtained a high school equivalency diploma
- 220 completed job training program
- 104 obtained subsidized, year round employment

#### Law Enforcement/Courts and Prosecution:

- 237 hot spot patrols completed
  - 50 participants found to be violating probation
- 763 law enforcement supported home visits

#### Personal Development:

- 750 received case management
- 1242 received mental health counseling
- 2475 participated in youth development programs

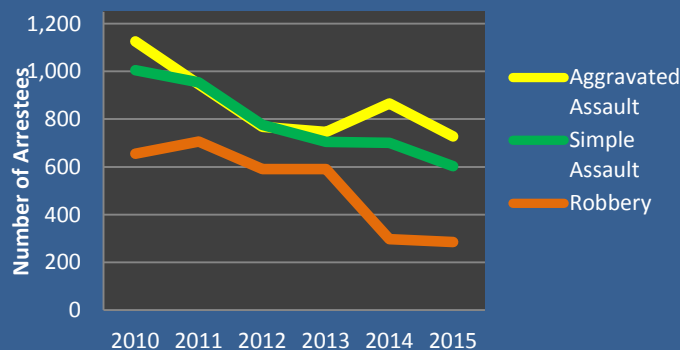
#### Community Mobilization

- 80 community meetings held

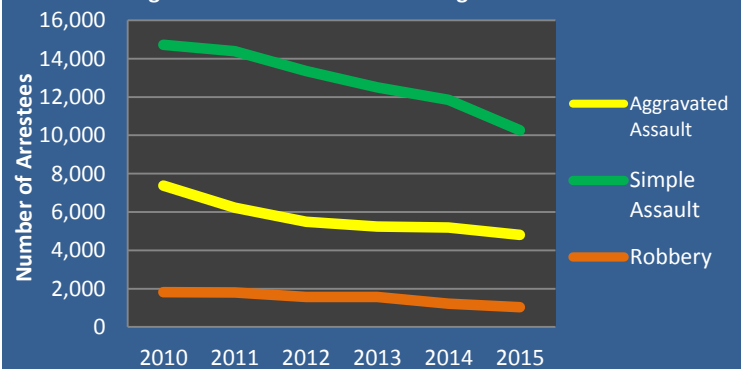
**Community Gang Problem:** During 2015, the Boston Police Department identified approximately 97 different gangs of varying size and coherence, and classified 910 juveniles as actively gang-involved. Since yearend 2010, Boston experienced a 31.3% decrease (from 16 to 11) in homicide arrests for youth ages 14-24, and a 54.2% decrease from yearend 2012 when homicides for this age group peaked at 24. Similarly, the number of arrests for aggravated assaults (down 35.3%) and robbery (down 56.5%) also decreased since yearend 2010. Counter to these downward trends, multi-person shooting incidents, many of which were gang related, became more frequent. High-risk offenders returning from incarceration are large contributors to the gun and gang violence in Boston.

**Shannon Strategy:** Using the estimated \$1.7 million in Shannon CSI funds, Boston implemented a multi-disciplinary collaboration among many community partners to provide prevention services to at-risk youth and intervention services to high-risk youth, as well as fund other law enforcement efforts. Boston aligns Shannon efforts with broader state and city wide anti-violence, recidivism reduction and youth development initiatives.

**Figure 2. Boston Violent Arrestees Ages 14-24**



**Figure 3. MA Violent Arrestees Ages 14-24**



### Community Risk Factors

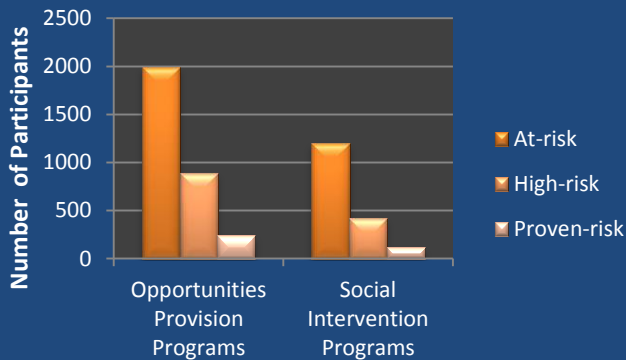
Each community receiving Shannon CSI funds must demonstrate a need for funding based on a high number of risk factors present in the community which perpetuates youth and gang violence. In Boston, about one fifth of the population lives in poverty, almost double the state rate of 11.4%. Almost half of the public school student population is categorized as economically disadvantaged, as compared to 26.3% statewide. The four year school dropout rate was reported at 11.9%, more than double the state rate. Given these community level risk factors, the successful transition of many Boston youth into adulthood is challenging compared to other non-disadvantaged communities.

Table 1. Boston Risk Factors, 2015

	Boston	State
<b>Poverty/ Unemployment</b>		
Poverty <sup>a</sup>	21.4%	11.4%
Economically Disadvantaged <sup>b</sup>	49.3%	26.3%
Unemployment rate	4.1%	4.6%
<b>Education/ School Performance</b>		
Graduation rate	70.7%	87.3%
Dropout rate	11.9%	5.1%
ELL Students	29.8%	8.5%
Suspension rate	4.8%	2.9%
Bachelor's Degree (25+)	43.9%	39.4%
<b>Total population (2014 estimate)</b>	655,884	6,745,408
<b>Total public school population (2014-2015)</b>	54,312	955,844

<sup>a</sup>As defined by the US Census Bureau  
[www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/about/overview/measure.html](http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/about/overview/measure.html)  
<sup>b</sup>As defined by the MA Department of Elementary and Secondary Education  
<http://www.doe.mass.edu/infoservices/data/ed.html>

Figure 4. Number and Risk Level of Boston Shannon Participants by Comprehensive Gang Model Strategy Area



### Individual Risk Level Definitions

**At-risk youth** are in danger of engaging in risky behaviors because of the presence of risk factors in their environment (either home or community). These factors include but are not limited to: lack of healthy role models; poor community education outcomes; high rates of community substance abuse; high rates of community violence; and high unemployment and/or poverty rate.

**High-risk youth** are exposed to similar risk factors as at-risk youth, and are exposed to additional risk factors such as school failure or early school leaving; substance abuse; court involvement; witnessing violence; or violent victimization.

**Proven-risk youth** are identified as those youth being perpetrators or victims of shooting or stabbing violence.

### Overview: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Comprehensive Gang Model

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts's Shannon Community Safety Initiative (CSI) is modeled after the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention's (OJJDP) Comprehensive Gang Model (CGM). The CGM is a multi-sector approach to addressing a community's gang and youth violence problem. After completing a needs assessment, communities assemble a steering committee which uses data to develop strategies in the following five areas:

- **Social intervention programs** for gang involved and proven risk youth include street outreach and case management. These programs reach out and act as links to gang-involved youth, their families, and other traditional social service providers. For high risk youth and at-risk youth, social intervention programs can include drop-in recreation, positive youth development, and other mechanisms to reach young people and connect them to positive adults and constructive activities.
- **Suppression programs** include close supervision or monitoring of gang involved youth and other high impact players by police, prosecutors, probation officers, and other officers of the court. These programs include hotspot patrols, law enforcement home visits, ride-alongs, re-entry, and special prosecutors.
- **Opportunity provision programs** provide education, training, and employment programs for gang involved youth and young people at high risk for youth violence and gang involvement.
- **Organizational change** is the development and implementation of policies and procedures that result in the most effective use of available and potential resources, within and across agencies, to better address the gang problem.
- **Community mobilization** includes educating the community about gang and youth violence trends in their city or neighborhood and involving them in strategies to confront the problem.